

Executive Registry

84 - 1102

5 March 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM:

[redacted]
Federal Women's Program Manager, EEO

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SUBJECT: Women's History Week Program

1. For your information the following is an outline of the program planned for the commemoration of "Women's History Week" on 8 March 1984.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, 8 March 1984, 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Headquarters Auditorium

PROGRAM OUTLINE:

Welcome and Introduction of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence -- [redacted] Federal Women's Program Manager

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Remarks on Role of Women in Intelligence History and Introduction of Guest Speakers -- Mr. John N. McMahon, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

Guest Speakers: "Women in CIA"

[redacted] Director for Policy, Plans & Evaluations, Office of Personnel, DDA

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[redacted] Inspector, Office of Inspector General, DCI

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The program will be recorded on video tape.
An interpreter will be available for the hearing impaired.

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2. I have also attached for your information:

- Brief biographic sketch on careers of guest speakers.
- Suggested text for remarks on role of women in history.
- Copy of "Joint Resolution" for Public Law 98-3, March 8, 1983.
- Copy of Proclamation by the President of the United States on Women's History Week observance.

Attachments:
As stated



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DDA/EEO



(5 Mar 84)

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN INTELLIGENCE

TODAY WE COMMEMORATE THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TO OUR NATION'S HISTORY. THEREFORE, IT IS FITTING TO REVIEW THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN INTELLIGENCE. BEGINNING WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, WOMEN HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN PROTECTING OUR COUNTRY THROUGH INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, ALTHOUGH THEIR NAMES ARE NOT ALWAYS FOUND IN THE ANNALS OF OUR HISTORY. I WILL MENTION JUST A FEW OF THESE OUTSTANDING WOMEN.

IN 1770, PATIENCE WRIGHT WAS THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN SCULPTRESS. HER LONDON STUDIO WAS A GATHERING PLACE FOR THE NOBILITY INCLUDING THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND. MRS. WRIGHT SERVED AS A CLANDESTINE INTELLIGENCE AGENT, PASSING THE SECRETS SHE ACQUIRED TO HER CONFIDANT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

LYDIA DARRAGH IS CREDITED WITH SAVING GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ARMY IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1777. SHE WALKED THROUGH THE BRITISH LINES TO INFORM WASHINGTON OF GENERAL HOWE'S PLANS TO ATTACK THE AMERICANS ON DECEMBER 4TH AT WHITEMARSH.

HARRIET TUBMAN WAS THE FEARLESS BLACK WOMAN WHO MADE DARING TRIPS INTO THE SOUTH TO BRING OUT SLAVES THROUGH THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD. AFTER THE WAR BEGAN, SHE PERFORMED MANY VALUABLE INTELLIGENCE MISSIONS FOR THE UNION ARMY.

IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR, WOMEN CAME INTO THEIR OWN IN THE SECRET SERVICES. THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WORKED IN SUCH AREAS AS INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS, RECRUITMENT, AND TRAINING. THEY WORKED AS COURIERS, FIELD AGENTS, IN-PLACE OPERATIVES AND DOUBLE AGENTS. THERE WAS NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT AND THEY SHARED THE SAME RISKS OF CAPTURE, TORTURE AND DEATH.

ONE EXCELLENT EXAMPLE IS CLAIRE PHILLIPS WHO MADE HER WAY TO MANILA WHEN HER HUSBAND JOHN WAS CAPTURED ON BATAAN. PAWNING HER JEWELRY, SHE IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS AN ITALIAN AND OPENED A NIGHTCLUB ON THE MANILA WATERFRONT, WHERE JAPANESE NAVAL TRAFFIC COULD BE OBSERVED. SHE MADE CONTACT WITH AMERICAN GUERRILLAS AND UNDER THE CODE NAME, HIGH POCKETS, HER NUMEROUS ESPIONAGE SUCCESSES CONTRIBUTED TO THE EVENTUAL AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC.

IN 1943, A PRIORITY INTELLIGENCE TARGET WAS TO LOCATE THE SOURCE OF THE V-I ROCKETS WHICH WERE DEVASTATING LONDON. CONSTANCE BABINGTON-SMITH, A WAAF OFFICER, WAS THE PHOTO INTERPRETER WHO DISCOVERED THE V-I ROCKET AT PEENEMUNDE.

VIRGINIA HALL WAS A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK POST. IN 1941 SHE ENTERED FRANCE TO ORGANIZE THE FRENCH RESISTANCE AND TO COLLECT INTELLIGENCE FOR LONDON. AFTER THE U.S. ENTRY INTO THE WAR, HER COVER AS A "NEUTRAL" JOURNALIST COULD NO LONGER PROTECT HER, BUT SHE CONTINUED HER INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE.

LARGE NUMBERS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATED IN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING FOR BOTH THE UNION AND THE CONFEDERACY AND SOME BECAME LEGENDS. ONE OF THE FIRST EMPLOYERS TO PRACTICE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN WAS ALLEN PINKERTON WHO WAS HIRED TO ORGANIZE A SECRET SERVICE FOR THE UNION ARMY DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR. SOME OF HIS MOST SKILLED AGENTS WERE WOMEN, INCLUDING HOUSEWIVES, NURSES AND SOCIALITES.

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL INTELLIGENCE OPERATORS OF THE TIME WAS ROSE O'NEAL GREENHOW, A SOCIALITE AND PATRICIAN WIDOW, WHO SYMPATHIZED WITH THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE. SHE LIVED IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND SOCIALIZED WITH CONGRESSMEN, STATESMEN AND GENERALS AS WELL AS ATTENDING WHITE HOUSE FUNCTIONS. HER GREATEST TRIUMPH OCCURRED DURING THE EARLY WEEKS OF THE WAR WHEN SHE RUSHED A CIPHER MESSAGE BY COURIER TO RICHMOND THAT GENERAL McDOWELL WAS MARCHING ON MANASSAS. THIS CONTRIBUTED HEAVILY TO THE UNION DEBACLE AT BULL RUN. GENERAL McCLELLAN COMPLAINED THAT MRS. GREENHOW "KNEW HIS PLANS BETTER THAN PRESIDENT LINCOLN DID." ALTHOUGH LATER ARRESTED BY PINKERTON, SHE MANAGED TO DIRECT A NETWORK OF AT LEAST 50 SPIES FROM HER PRISON CELL.FIFTEEN MONTHS BEFORE BEING FORCED TO FLEE TO SPAIN. BEFORE THE WAR WAS OVER, SHE WAS BACK IN FRANCE, ONCE AGAIN ORGANIZING AND TRAINING THE MAQUIS AND DIRECTING SABOTAGE OPERATIONS.

TODAY WE CELEBRATE NOT ONLY THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAST, BUT HONOR AMERICAN WOMEN OF EVERY ETHNIC ORIGIN, CREED, AND RACE WHO PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN OUR CULTURAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE. A WOMAN SERVES AS A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE; THERE ARE WOMEN SERVING AS UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, DOCTORS, LAWYERS, ASTRONAUTS, COAL MINERS, CORPORATE EXECUTIVES, MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET, RANKING MILITARY OFFICERS AND LEADERS IN CIVIL RIGHTS, THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, CULTURAL ENDEAVORS, PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES, TRUCK DRIVERS, AND, VERY IMPORTANTLY, MOTHERS AND HOMEMAKERS WHO CONTINUALLY STRENGTHEN THE FOUNDATION OF OUR COUNTRY'S GREATNESS, THE FAMILY. IT SHOULD COME AS NO SURPRISE THAT WOMEN HAVE CONTRIBUTED GREATLY THROUGH THE YEARS TO THE MANY SUCCESSES OF THIS AGENCY.

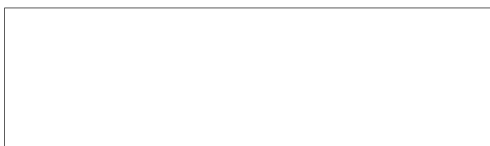
TODAY, WOMEN ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF ALL ASPECTS OF INTELLIGENCE. THEY OCCUPY SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS RANGING FROM OFFICE DIRECTORS TO CHIEF OF STATION. IN 1984, WOMEN ARE FOUND IN A WIDER SPECTRUM OF OCCUPATIONS THAN EVER BEFORE, WORKING AS ENGINEERS, PHYSICISTS, IMAGERY ANALYSTS, OPERATIONS OFFICERS, SECURITY OFFICERS, MILITARY AND POLITICAL ANALYSTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, ECONOMISTS AND SECRETARIES.

IT IS MY PLEASURE TO INTRODUCE TO YOU TWO SENIOR WOMEN IN THE AGENCY, WHO BETWEEN THEM REPRESENT OVER FORTY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WITH THE CIA, WHO WILL TALK ABOUT ISSUES OF CONCERN TO WOMEN TODAY, FOCUSING ON SUCH AREAS OF RISK TAKING, TRAINING, BIASES, BALANCING CAREERS AND FAMILIES AND "TOKENISM." BOTH HAVE HELD A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT POSITIONS IN THE AGENCY, HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO REPRESENT THE AGENCY AT SUCH INSTITUTIONS AS THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE AND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, AND HAVE EXERCISED MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES AS DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF OFFICES IN THE DDI, DDA, AND DDS&T.



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SHORT BIOS



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SHORT BIOS

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PUBLIC LAW 98-3—MAR. 8, 1983

Public Law 98-3
98th Congress

Joint Resolution

Mar. 8, 1983
[S.J. Res. 37]

Providing that the week containing March 8, 1983, shall be designated as "Women's History Week".

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background helped found the Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways as servants, slaves, nurses, nuns, homemakers, industrial workers, teachers, reformers, soldiers, pioneers; and in professions and occupations representative of all walks of life; Whereas American women have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of our Nation's life by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working in and outside of the home;

Whereas American women have played a unique role throughout our history by providing the majority of the Nation's volunteer labor force and have been particularly important in the establishment of early charitable philanthropic and cultural institutions in the country;

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major progressive social change movement, not only to secure their own right of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor union movement, and the modern civil rights movement; and

Whereas despite these contributions, the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in the body of American history: Now, therefore, be it

Women's
History Week.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week containing March 8, 1983, is designated as "Women's History Week", and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Approved March 8, 1983.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S.J. Res. 37:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 129 (1983):
Mar. 2, considered and passed Senate.
Mar. 3, considered and passed House.

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Federal Register

Vol. 48, No. 48

Thursday, March 10, 1983

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 5029 of March 8, 1983

Women's History Week, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Abigail Adams, wife of one President and mother of another, wrote a prophetic letter to a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Its recipient was her husband, whom she admonished: "... in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors . . . if particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies we are determined to foment a rebellion . . ."

However, until well into the second century after that letter was written, barriers existed for women in educational, business and professional opportunities as well as in the law.

Today, American women of every ethnic origin, creed, and race play a vital role in our cultural, military, economic, social and political life. A woman serves as a Supreme Court Justice; there are women serving as university presidents, members of Congress, doctors, lawyers, astronauts, coal miners, corporate executives, members of the President's Cabinet, ranking military officers and leaders in civil rights, the diplomatic corps, cultural endeavors, private sector initiatives, truck drivers, and, very importantly, mothers and homemakers who continually strengthen the foundation of our country's greatness, the family.

During the past two hundred years, women have fought for the causes of abolition, health reform, elimination of child labor, temperance, voting rights, and improvement of industrial labor conditions. Their energy, persistence, and dedication to these causes have enlightened our Nation as to the needs of our society and frequently quickened our country's effort to effect positive change.

This memorable role of women in our Nation's history has been recorded in the written word and has been told as well in music, on canvas, in stone, and through poetry, novels, and the dance. In recognizing the outstanding achievements of America's women, we pay homage to an essential part of our Nation's heritage.

By Senate Joint Resolution 37, the Congress of the United States has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week which includes March 8, 1983, as "Women's History Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 6, 1983, as "Women's History Week." Recognizing that the many contributions of American women

have at times been overlooked in the annals of American history, I encourage all citizens to observe this important week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities planned by individuals, governmental agencies, and private institutions and associations throughout the country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

Ronald Reagan

[FR Doc. 83-0411

Filed 3-9-83; 11:16 am]

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